AND REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO

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### GOVERNMENT SEIZES THEM

Northern Pacific and Union Pacific Taken as Post Roads.

## CHICAGO LINES NEXT, PERHAPS.

Sien. Schofield Orders that the Roads Setsee Be Opened and Kept Open-The Determination of the Administration to Enforce the United States Laws Stronger Than Ever-Federal Soldiers Will Be Kept at Chiengo as Long as There Is Danger of Insurrection-Altgeld's Protests Receive Seant Consideration in Washington,

WASHINGTON, July 7.-Last night's White House conference was continued to-day, and ttorney-General Olney, Secretary Lamont, and Gen. Schoffeld have been in almost hourly esultation with the President with regard to the situation at Chicago and other places in the West where the great railroad strike is in ogress. Nothing has occurred to materially ange the situation so far as the Government concerned, but the determination is stronger an ever to enforce the United States laws.

The second protest from Gov. Altgeld, resived late last night, received scant considerstion, and the Federal troops will be mainained in Chicago in spite of his objection, and will be increased in numbers in case Gen. Miles shall think the presence of more troops essential to the preservation of peace. The ntire line of the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads in charge of the army officers ows that there is to be no backdown on the part of the Government, but that the United States mails are to be protected;and forwarded, even if it necessary to kill the rioters who atmpt to delay them.

It is now almost two weeks since mail advices have been received from the army posts along the line of the Pacific rai roads, and the Secreary of War has decided to open up communion at once. A similar order will be issued to the commanding officer of troops at Chicago If the mails are interfered with or if there is any more effort to interfere with the court officials in their attempt to serve warrants upon those against whom injunctions have been tesued by the United States Courts.

Notwithstanding this determination, the President and other officials of the Government at Washington were to-day more than ever convinced that there would be a peaceable settleent of the strike eventually, and that it would be unnecessary for the Federal troops to fire upon the Chicago mob. The sensational re-ports regarding the alleged request of Gen. Miles for authority to order his soldiers to shoot have no foundation in fact, as that officer has entire discretion in the matter, and will take such action as he thinks wise when an emergency shall arise requiring the assistance of the troops under his command.

from Chicago so long as there is danger of in-

There is a perfect understanding between Gen. Miles and the President, and Mr. land is said to be much gratified at the forbearance which has marked the General's course in dealing with the mob and avoiding that might have been so easily pre itated. Gen. Miles is a believer in herole easures in troubles like the present, and the President agrees with him that no mob will stand up long before the cold-blooded re of United States troops. It is thought to be merely out of consideration for the misguided rioters themselves that Gen. Miles has so persistently refrained from giving the order would be followed by bloodshed.

There was great excitement in Washington this evening when the newspapers published extras containing the misleading despatch from Chicago announcing that Federal troops had fired upon the rioters and killed a score or more. Copies of the re sent at once to the White House, where President Cleveland and Secretary Lamont were at dinner. The news caused them the greatest concern. Attorney-General Diney and Gen. Schoffeld were also at dinner when the newsbots rushed through the streets erring the extras, and they telephoned to the White House that they would join the President there at once. Before they had time to arrive, however, the report came that the firing upon the meb had been done by the State militis and not the Federal troops, and that, therefore, there was no change in the attnation so far as the Government is con-

perned. What the President and his advisors might have said had the first information been corroborated will never be known, for as soon as they heard that only the State troops were im sated they closed their mouths and declined to talk about a situation in which the Government's responsibility is not involved.

The President and Secretary Lamont in particular feit very much relieved, and feeling assured that the latest information was correct ther went out driving, followed by the policeman's buggy that is never more than 200 yard behind the Presidential carriage.

When asked whether the occurrence would bring about interference by the Federal troops. the Administration officials replied that Gen Miles is clothed with full authority to act as he sees fit in case of an emergener and that he must determine when to employ the regulars. Senator Palmer of Illinois, who was such an

outspoken defender of the Homestead rioters n the Senate, now cannot say enough in condemnation of the action of the Governor of his own State and in denunciation of the mob that is defring its laws.

The Senater is hourly rushing into print, denouncing the men who are merely acting on the ideas advanced by him in the Senate a

short time ago.
"Gov. Altgeld's letters to the President." Benator Palmer says to-day. "are invitations to Anarchy." and he is in favor of the strong arm of the Government crushing out the mob Gen. Black of filinois is very bitter about Gov. Altgeld's course, and is deeply concerned

at out the alarming situation'st Chicago Let the rioters once appreciate the fact." be says, "that they have the militia on the run, and they will follow up the attack, and, as they are in such overwhelming numbers, they can drive everything before them. The discipline of the militia once broken through the charm is broken, and the troops will be helpless before the mon.

The situation is serious beyond the power of expression. Congressman M Gann of Chicago, Chairman of the Labor Committee. called at the White House this afternoon to sen the President for the purpose of surges! ing to him what he believes will be a way out

of the present difficulty. The way is offered, he thinks, in a law approved on Oct. 1, 1888, but apparently forgot-ten, to judge from the introduction of numerous resolutions to create boards of arbitration. But the President was not in, and he wil probably call on Monday. Speaking of the subject, Congressman McGann said this even

In view of the hardshine imposed on the peop a and the declaration by the Government that it has the right to protect inter-State commerce, the tievernment should at least recognize the force of existing laws on the subjest of arbitration, and subject all questions now pending to the lawfully constituted board; er, rather, lend its influence to obtain such submission. I am sure that all people em-

ployed by the several ratiroad companies would agree to return to work, pending the finding of the Board. The Board consists of three citizens of the United States. Two of them are selected by the disputants, each side selecting one, and the two thus selected chooses third. The Board has all the authority of a court to summen witnesses, &c. The finding of the Board is submitted to the Commissioner of Labor, who enters it in a court of

record and makes it public. The Board is appointed at the request of either disputant, and as the men have expressed themselves willing to arbitrate, I see no reason why the whole matter should not be settled peaceably; and pending the settlement the men would. I repeat in my outnion, go back to work and abide by the findings of the

Suppose both sides would not consent to arbitrate?

In that event the onus of the continuance of the difficulty would rest on the shoulders of the side refusing."

The act referred to by Congressman Mo-Gann is entitled: "An act to create Boards of Arbitration for settling controversies and differences between railroad corporations and other common carriers engaged in the inter-State commerce and Territorial transportation of preperty or passengers and other em-

The fact that the Senate was not in session to-

day, and that the House adjourned because of the death of Representative Liste of Kentucky. as soon as the Tariff bill was sent to conference committee, prevented the anticipated discussion of the strike question. The subject was talked over privately, however, among the members, and although many of them endorsed the protest of Gov. Altgeld against the presence of Federal troops in Chicago, a very large majority of both parties say that the Government is right, and that the troops not only ought to be in Chicago, but that they ought to be actively engaged now in firing upon the mobe who are destroying property and tringlup the railroads. Several of these Congressmen called upon Gen. Schoffeld during the day and offered to discuss with him the wisdom and legality of the Government's action, but the commanding General of the army did not commit himself further than to say that he was acting under the authority of the President of the United States, who, it must not be forgotten, is the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy.

In view of the possibilities of the situation the War Department is somewhat concerned about its poverty of available troops, and the most detailed arangements have been made for using to the best advantage those that can be pressed into service within the shortes possible time. If Gen. Miles should telegraph to Gen. Schofield that additional regular troops are needed in the West, two regiments of infantry, now stationed in New York, will be promptly transported to Chicago. The Ninth and Twenty-first Infantry are now under waiting orders, and it would take but a few hours to move them to Chicago. The Ninth Infantry, commanded by Col Bartlett, is stalioned at Fort Ontario, Oswego, and Madison barracks, Sackett's Harbor. The Twenty-first Infantry, commanded by Col. Jewett, is sta-tioned at Fort Porter, Buffalo, Piattsburgh Bar-

racks, and Fort Ningara. If further addition to the Western forces are needed nearty all the Eastern posts will be drawn upon for reenforcements. Gen. Schofield, who is personally directing the move-ments of the regular troops, does not consider it wise to weaken any of the Western peats by the transfer of troops so long as there is a possibility of trouble in the localities where the troops are stationed. Thus far the commanding General has no reason to believe that the existing trouble will extend to the East, consequently the troops at all of the posts have been notified to be ready to move

at a moment's notice. Should it be necessary to go for reenforcements to the national guard, New York would be the first State called upon, because it has the largest and best equipped militia organization in the United States. The New York National Guard consists of one troop of cavalry. five batteries of artillery, and eleven regi-ments of infantry, divided into four trigades. Louis Fitzgerald, with headquarters in Net York city. The Second Brigade is commanded by Brig.-Gen. James McLeer, with headquar-Brooklyn. The Third Brigade is commanded by Brig.-Gen. R. Shaw Oliver, with headquarters in Albany, and the Fourth Brigade is commanded by Brig.-Gen. Peter C Doyle, with headquarters in Buffalo. Josiah Porter la Adjutant-General.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and everal other of the Eastern States have an admirably organized and equipped National Guard prepared to respond to the call of the President and the commanding General of the army the instant their services are required. Some of the officers of the army are inclined to grow impatient at the delay in resorting to force to uphold the dignity of the Governmen in Chicago and at other points in the West, and it is contended that the discipline and courage of the regular troops is impaired by holding them in subjection and open to the

insuits and jeers of the strikers. The power of the President to call out the militia of one State to suppress insurrection in another State is found in section 5,207 of the florised Statutes, which reads:

In case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the Frest dent, on application of the Legislature of such of the Executive when the Legisla number of the militia of any other Htate or States which may be applied for as he deems suf-Scient to suppress such insurrection, or on like application to employ, for the same purposes, such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he

According to the text of this law it is first necessary that the Legislature or the Governor of the State shall make application for troops, and it is not known whether Attorney-General Ciney would so construe the law as to give the I resident power to enforce this statute in view of the hostile attitude of Gov. Altgeld or in case he should refuse to make application for the troops of another State. The general opinion is, however, that the President could avail himself of the statute whether the Governor should ask for its enforcement or not. The President has authority to send troops of one State into another State under section

5,208 of the Revised Statutes. GES, SCHOFIELD'S ORDERS.

They Direct that the Roads Shall Be Opened and Kept Open. By Castel Press

WARRINGTON, July 7 .- Gen. Schoffeld has sent orders to Brig.-Gen. Otis at Vancouver, Wash., and to Brig.-Gen. Morritt at St. Paul, Minn., directing them to take charge of the Northern Pacific i ailway lines and to keep them open as a post and military road. A similar order will be sent to Brig.-Gen. Brooks at Omaba, Neb., directing him to assume control of the Union The orders sent to Gens, Otis and Merritt are:

In view of the fact, as substantiated by communica In view of the fact, as substantiated by contractions received from the Department of Justice, from those received from the Department of Justice, from military official reports, and from other reliable sources, that, by reason of unlawful obstructions and combinations or assemblinges of persons, it has become impracticable in the judyment of the President, come impracticable in the judyment of the President, of enforce by the ordinary source of judicial processing the laws of the United States, and to prevent obstructions to the president of the president of the laws of the United States, and to prevent obstructions. tions of the Un ted States mails and interruptions t tions of the United States make and interceptions to commerce between the states on the line of the North-sen Fas-De Railroad, and to secure to the United States the right guaranteed by section it of the act approved duty 2, hold, constituting the Northern Funite Statistical of a post rente and mititary road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, name, and all

other Government service," you are directed by the President to employ the military force under your command to remove obstructions to the mails and to exceute any orders of the United States Court for the protection of property in the hands of receivers ap-pointed by such court, and for preventing interruption of inter-State commerce, and to give such protection to said railroad as will prevent any unlawful and forcible obstruction to the regular and orderly operation of said read "for postal, military, naval, and all other Government service."

OMARA, July 7.- The Union Pacific is now in the hands of Gen. Brooke and the regular army. Army officers ear that if the necessity arose, which is probable, soldiers would be put on every train, and that any person who interfered with the railway would be treated as a prisoner of war.

President Clark of the Union Pacific was in consultation with Gen. Brooks over the affair

GEN. HOWARD'S 5,000 REGULARS Ready to Move New From All the Posts to

Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., commanding the Division of the Atlantic, has been away on a vacation the past week. He was recalled yesterday. He reached his headquarters at Governors Island just before midnight and was seen by the reporter of THE SUN. He said that he had received a telegram from

Washington at noon, ordering him to have all the troops in his division in readiness to move at a moment's notice. He has, he said, between 4,000 and 5,000 men in his division. They comprised companies of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Artillery, the Eifth. Sixth, Ninth, and Twenty-first Infantry, and four troops of cavalry which are under the command of Gen. Guy Henry. The troops are now stationed at Fort Trumbull (Conn.), Fort Schuyler, Willetis Point, Fort Wood, Fort Hamilton, Fort Wadsworth, Fort McHenry, Washington barracks, Fort Myer, Fortress Port McPherson (Ga.), St. Francis barracks (Fig.), Fort Barraneas (Fig.), Mount Vernon barracks (Ala.) Jackson barracks, Newport barracks, Port Thomas (Kr.), Flattaburg barracks, Madison barracks, Fort Preble (Ma.), Fort Adams (R. L), Fort Niagara, Fort Ontario, Fort Porter,

and Fort Warren (Mass.). Gen. Howard said that the orders he had recoived had already been communicated to the officers commanding under him, and that at the moment he was speaking every soldier in his division was in readiness to move.

"I can start my men any minute after I get the telegram to move," he said. The General, of course, would not say anything about possible routes to the scene of the trouble Speaking of the shooting in Chicago yesterday afternoon, he said:

"It will show the mob that the soldiers mean business." The General said in conclusion that he did not believe that the strike would extend to the

Burrato, July 7 .- It is a significant fact that that the men of the Twenty-first Regiment. United States infantry, stationed at Fort For-ter, are being drilled daily in the use of the Gatling gun. Thou-ands of blank cartridges are exploded to teach the men how to handle the deadly machine gun with rapidity and

precision.

"The regulars are always ready." said Major Powell, and if ordered to Chicago or any other point we can start instantly."

"Lastrabunos, N.Y., July 7.—Three companies of the Twenty-first United States Infantry stationed here have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to depart for Chicago. The remainder of the regiment is at Fort Niagora.

The remainder of the regiment is at yort singara.

Gawboo, N. J. Leip 2. The Ninth United Brates Infantr, stationed at canket's Harbor and Oswago, has been ordered to Chicago.

We r. Point, July 7.—The regular troops here were neitled this afternoon to hold themselves in readiness for an order to proceed to the seene of the strike. The paymas er was not expected until next Monday, but he came at do clock to-night and paid off the troops in an icipation of their being called out.

In a didtion a critical inspection was made of guns and other equipments, and, for the first time. Combany E. Ba tailon of Engineers, was under a double quick march for a stretch of three miles without a stop.

At Forts Monroe and Robinson, Too. FORT MONROF. July 7 .- Eight batteries at the post are being held in readiness for field service to reinforce the troops in the West if it should become necessary.

cavalry and two companies of infantry, belonging to the regular army stationed at Fort Robinson, were yesterday ordered to be ready

DERS HAS CLEARED THE WAY. Troops Need Feel No Hesttancy Now is

togo to Chicago at a moment's notice

Firing on the Mobs. WASHINGTON, July 7.-Major-Gen. Schoffeld said this morning that all the available troops were ready to move at a moment's notice if their presence was deemed necessary in (hicago and elsewhere, and he estimated roughly that 2,000 more regulars could be put into that city within twenty-four hours.

A semi-authoritat ve statement was made to-day by one of the chief officers of the Government concerning the address issued by Debs warning all strikers not to engage in rioting.

"You may make the announcement," said this official, "that Mr. Debs has made clear the course of the Government through his manifesto. Heretofore the troops have withstood insult and abuse with wonderful fortitude and have allowed themselves to be placed in jeopardy of life and timb without resorting to force of arms, principally b-cause they did not wish to shed the blood of innocent persons who might have been in the various mobs that attacked them. But Mr. Debs says that the honest laborers who have gone out on strike are not concerned in these acts of violence. therefore the troops need feel no healtaney in protecting their lives and the lives and property of the Government and individuals from lawless mobs, feeling sure, from the statement of Mr. Debs, that in opening fire they will kill

no honest laborers." This same official said that one reason why the troops had not fired when threatened with attack in the stock yards by a mob numbering several thousand was because a great many women and boys were in the mob, and the soldiers were willing to allow their own lives to be endangered rather than shoot into a

erowd o that composition.

Major-Gen. Miles and the United States Mar-Major-Gen. Miles and the United States Marshals in charge of posses have been directed to athere strictly to their constitutional authority, and not to interfere with the moba where their violence is directed only against matters in charge of the local authorities.

United States troops will continue to guard Government property, and to see that mail trains and trains engaged in inter-State commerces shall have free progress. But the statement is made on authority that if the local authorities fail in heir duty the Government will not hesitate to assume full charge of the work of restoring obedience to laws.

Mr. Cleveland Postpones His Vacation. BUZZARIO'S BAY, Mass., July 7 .- It is learned here to-day that, owing to the labor troubles in the West and at Chicago, President Claveland has postponed h a coming to Gray Gables to Aug. 1 from the previously announced date

Gov. Walte Continues to Rail, DENVER, July 7.-In his speech at a mass meeting to-night Gov. Walte violently assailed the United States Court. The marshal and ble deputies, 100 armed men, are at the county jail to-night in anticipation of a possible attempt to release the Trinidad prisoners held there awaiting trial.

E. & W. Lanaia. A new collet,--Ada.

# MOB RULE IN CALIFORNIA.

Strikers in Absolute Control of the Southern Pacific.

THE WHOLE SYSTEM PARALYZED.

At Sacramento the Strikers Have 800 Rtfirs and Threaten to Fight Regular Troops - Danger of Riot in San Francisco -Not an Overland Train Has Arrived in Eight Days - Fruit Growers Threatened with Great Losses-Many Tourists De. tained - Important Stations Completely

Blockeded and in the Possession of Moba, San Francisco, July 7.-The strikers to-night are in absolute control of the Southern Pacific system throughout California, as they have been for two days. Spasmodic attempts were made to-day to break the grip of the strikers at San José and Los Angeles, but they were not successful. A few local trains are running out of Los Angeles on the Southern Pacific, and one overland was started on the Santa Fé road for the East.

This activity at Les Angeles was due entirely to the presence of regular troops from San Francisco, under Col. Shafter, but he refused an escort of troops to the north-be Overland, on the Southern Pacific, and this train has now lain in the station for two days. The railroad managers do not dare to start it without troops.

Los Angeles, Sacramento, and Oakland are the critical points of the Southern Pacific erstem and every one is blocked. Not one overland train has come in over the! Bou hern, the Central, or the Northern line of the Southern Paeific for eight days.

At Sacramento, since the flasco of the State militia on Wednesday, the strikers seem to think they own the town and the railroad. They are bragging that they will shoot any Federal thoops who attempt to run Pullmans out of the station. They have over 800 rifles and they have been joined by many reckless men from the mountain stations, who are

spoiling for fight. The railroad company would like to see regulars sent to Bacramento, but it wor dangerous to withdraw the Fifth Infantry from the Presidio, as that would leave this city unprotected. San Francisco is now erowded with an idle, dangerous mob that would enjoy nothing more than looting and burning the palaces of the railroad millionaires on Nob

At Sacramento, more than 3,500 railroad employees are idle. The citizens sympathize with them, and the merchants are practically feeding the idle strikers, as the railroad com pany owes them two months' pay and won't settle till the strike is ended.

Various plans have been proposed for moving fruit trains through Sacramente, but all have failed. The fruit growers in the Sacramento Valley and along the line of the Central Pacific are lesing fully \$50,000 a day by the strike. Their fruit is rotting on the trees, and as they have always shipped it fresh to the East on fast trains they have no means of drying or canning it, even if they could secure labor to do it. Many of these men have their farms heavily mortgaged, and this unemperior loss will ruin them. Assistant Manager Huntington of the Southorn Pacific wanted to hold a conference with Knox, the leader of the strike at Sacramento. in order to make a compromise for moving fruit trains, but Knox, who is a switchman, decided that nothing could be done. Unless the blockade at Sacramento can be broken no trains can be sent East from any partof cen-

tral or nor hern California. At San José is a company of militia, but the men have done nothing all day to clear the station there. This is the second largest fruitshipping point in California, and by next week

fruit growers will begin to suffer. At the Oakland mole, which is the main Western terminus of the Southern Pacific system, ninety engines are lying "killed" in the great roundhouse

Not a single local train has left to-day. No fighting is going on, but the strikers have every point guarded, and the moment the railroad officers attempt to move a train hun-dreds of strikers pour out from their hiding places and prevent work. Police and deputy marshals are powerless before the great crowds that gather. Besides the strikers there prethousands of Oakland residents who hate the railroad company and who are willing to do anything to cause it loss or damage. The Oakland mole is now in such condition that the strikers cannot be caught napping by the ratiroad company.

In the early hours this morning several hundred strikers went to work. The long line of loaded freight cars that have stood upon the side track ever since the strike was declared. was quickly broken into sections, which were run out upon the west-bound main lines. The locaed switches were thrown and the care distributed along the tracks and across the switches in a strie resembling an elaborate

Chinese puzzle. In each instance the wheels of the forward In each instance the wheels of the forward trucks were left standing upon one track, while the wheels of the rear trucks rested upon another. Thus there is a famile of box cars that it would require several hours of expert switching to clear up. It is certain neither engine nor fram could pass without ample time: sing given to the strikers to rally and defeat the company.

While this was being accomplished another crowd of strikers placed a heavily loaded car across the track at First and Market streets, leaving it where nothing short of a derrick could move it.

leaving it where to day by Superintendent could move it.

Orders were sent to day by Superintendent Wilder of the Southern Facifia to close up all ticket offices in Oakland. This is taken by the strikers to mean that the Southern Facific has allected to play a game of freeze out, in which the pauple of Califand and San Francisco are

strikers to mean that the Southern I sche has elected to play a game of freeze out, in which the people of Califand and San Francisco are to be the principal sufferers.

(hief Robertson, of the construction department, said to-day that in his opinion the compan would refuse to make a move for six most as it necessary to win the strike against the strikers.

The strikers are receiving encouragement from hundr ds of sources. They are in telegraphic communication with Bobs, and were aburred to a hist pitch of excitement by a telegram which announced that support of all traites unions would be given to the striking railway men in Chicago.

General Manager Townes's statement that the railroad company as willing to resume its service on all lines except those involving Pullman cars has called from the Cakiand Strikers an outline of their position and their principle. They claim that they are fluctuage to obtain resognition of the principle of arbitration. They are interested in no way with the matice of the claim made by the Pullman empioys as That clair was never heard, and in refusing to hear it Pullman decied the right of arbitration.

If mass meetings were held last right in Cakiand and San Francipco, and many

in refusing to hear it Pullman denied the right of arbitration.

Sig mass meetings were held last night in Cakland and San Francisco, and many speakers championed the cause of the strike. The officers of the company seclars that they are unable to conduct their business, and want the protection of a power greater than their own. They leave no possibility of doubt as to the character of the assistance they desire, and the a rikers have arrived at the conclusion that the present delay is caused as imply by an effort to force Federal troops into the field Eastern tourists are saught in the railroad blockale. Over seventy leading excited papers of San Francisco are defained at Castle Crag, near Houri thacks, where they have been prisoners for seven days. Several two where they take Fastern lines.

While this right is going on the State is suffering sevency. There has been no communication with many points for ten days.

Excursion, comer faland, all etc. Ujmer Fark, 20 etc. Boals and lights exery 20 pittorias win south himself; a ferry, at mattery, and West him electric trains, ...do. 

freight to many interior piaces, but in scores of towns along the line of the railroad the old stage coaches have been brought out and pressed into service.

Ean Direct, July 7.—A train came down from Lon Angeles Thursday night and returned with mail and two day coaches. Master Mechanic Williams was the engineer and Trainmaster Hibbard conductor. President Kingshury of the National City American Railway Union and one of the yardmen were arrested yesterday morning on a charge of conspiracy and were taken to Los Angeles on the train.

Los Angeles, July 7.—The Rev. N. E. Ravelin was arrested last night on an indictment by the Federal Grand Jury charging him with inciting large numbers of people to rebellion and insurrection against the authority of the United States and laws thereof. A company of militia was sent to Ean Joed last night, the mob still remaining in possession of the depot there.

I I-PREBIDENT ARCE MUEDERED,

The Former Head of the Bollylan Govern-

ment Meets a Viciont End. BURNOR AYRES, July 7.-Advices from La Pan Bolivia, say that ex-President Aree has been assassinated and his body horribly mutilated by his murderers.

MORE TROOPS FOR CHICAGO,

Ordered from Fort Riley and from Jackett's Harber to Fort Shertdan. WASHINGTON, July 8 .- At 12:40 o'clock this

morning Secretary Lamont gave out the fol-lowing to the United Press: Orders have been issued to-night for the concentration of additional troops at Fort Sheridan near Chicago for use at that point or any other place in its vicinity where !! their use may be required to enforce the observance of the order of the Federal courts and the observance of the laws of the United States. Three battal ions of artillery and four troops of cavalry will go from Fort Riley, Kansas, and the Ninth Regiment of infantry from Sackett's Harber

Gen. Brooke at Omaha has also been ordered to send four troops of cavalry under his com-mand to report to Gen. Miles at Fort Sheridan. Burrato, July &-Transportation has been asked for two companies of United States in fantry from Fort Porter, this city, to Chicago. Major Powell, who will be in command, said at midnight that he expected to leave to-

COUR D'ALBNE MINES BLOWN UP. Arrangements Made to Send Federal Troops

WASHINGTON, July 7 .- At 11:30 to-night Senator Shoup of Idaho came to the White House with a despatch he had just received from Gov. McConnell of Idaho announcing the fact that the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Quartz mills at the Cour d'Alene mines at Wallace had been slown up. The despatch said the authorities were unable to cope with the trouble and alled upon the President for troops. Senator Shoup saw the President Secretary

of War, and Gen. Schoffeld, who said that arrangements would be made in the morning for the sending of troops to the scene of the trouble. A branch of the Union Pacific and the main

line of the Northern Pacific run through this country, and the Federal troops at Fort Sherman can be thrown into Wallace on short If close connection can be made by cressing the lake the troops can got there in wight hours; if they have to be sent by rail it will

take twelve hours. OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE ROADS.

The Situation in Detail Described by the CHICAGO, July 7 .- The General Managers' daily statement of the situation says:

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern-Passenger trains are running without interference. Our through passenger service has been resumed and suburban service will be started Monday. Our passenger trains were guarded with troops and deputies to-day, and everything is moving smoothly.

Santa Fé-Started two freight trains this nerning: nassenger trains getting tically on time. The system west of Chicago is clear to California.

Calumet and Blue Island-Making no attempt to run trains. Chicago and Northwestern-Situation greatly improved. Passenger and freight trains moving on all divisions. Train was derailed

by the track being torn up near Maywood. llock Island-Two through passenger trains sent out to-day. Few freight trains moving. A half dozen cars were burned last night at our tie preserving works. Sent out two extra trains to-day. Monon train, due lere last evening, which

was stopped by a meb at Hammond and the fire killed, was brought into Chicago this morning by United States marshals. Sent out regular trains this morning and they passed Hammond without trouble.

New York, Chicago and St. Louis—Fngineer and fireman of the mail train which started from Cleveland yesterday refused to go on at Fort Wayne. The train was run by a freight engineer and another fireman as far as Hammond.

engineer and another breman as far as Hammond.

There it was stopped by a broken switch and
a mob of 500 men. About 1 A. M. some drunken
mon let the water out of the engine and killed
the firs. A mob afterward turned a car over at
the crossing of the Chicago and Eric, and we
have had no regular trains through.

Michigan Central—Situation worse than at
any time since the strike began. Incoming
train No. 15 was stopped at Hammond by a
mob. The fire was drawn, and we were not
able to get the train out of there until this
morning. Trains have been going out regularity to-day; moved what little freight we had
to move. Tan Handle-Passenger trains running badly under military guard. No freight being

under military guard. No freight being moved,
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago—Bunning all trains, passenger and freight. Twenty-seven freight cars were burned last night. Wabash—Geared the main line at Halstead street of time ers. Les and a dozen overturned freight cars at "A. M. Biace then passenger and mail trains were moved as usual. At Decatur and Springfield everything is moving under protection of the militia. We are having trouts at Ashiand, ind.
Union Stock Yards—No switching being done.

Inion Stock Yards No switching being done.
Union Stock Yards No switching being done.
Chicago and Northern Pacific—Suburban trains running on the main lies and Harlem division. Have necessary switch engines; moving all freight. Branch running to Blue Island is itself up by obstructions between Bri hton Park and Forty-eighth street. Mots rioting all along the line.
Wiscensin Central—Passengers and Breights moving nearly on time.
Bailmore and Onlo—Rioters threw cars upon and otherwise obstructed tracks as soon as cleared. All trains atandoned between thicago and South Chicago.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—All passenger trains moving on time, and freights running on nearly all divisions.
Lilinois Central—Telegrams from Memphis atale that every thing is quiet. Some of the strikers at Mounds were overheard last night ewearing to hurn every car and building there if new switchmen were put to work in the yard.
Aconductor at Champagne received a tele-

if new switchmen were put to work in the yard.

A conductor at Champagne received a telegram from Organize: James Hogan of the American Italiway Union asking him to call out every railroad man in the service, irrespective of the order to which they belonged. Hegular passenger trains were run out of Chicago to-dar, and we have brought in the north-hound passenger trains which were held on account of overturned care at and near Rensington.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy—Passenger trains moving practically on time.

The new Hamburg-American line steamer Prunsia, Capt. harlows, from Hamburg June 24, via Havre June 27, passed handy Hook at I o'clock this morning.

Manhattan Monch. Fine surf bathing all tides - &is. Godsy's Hagasine reduced to ten center See a conjugacy's Hagasine reduced to ten center a year, - don

# Two Volleys Emptied Into a Chicago Mob.

## PERSONS INJURED.

Serious Rioting Continued in Different Parts of the City.

## A WOMAN SPECTATOR KILLED

The Town of Pullman Surrounded by a Cordon of Police.

MILITIA FLEE FROM A MOB

Vice-President Wickes to Confer Today with Pullman Employees.

The Militia Faced the Crowd at Forty

ninth and Loomis Streets and Warned the Crowd Before Firing-Pully a Dones Persons Went Down -- Another Rice Followed Four Hours Later Within a Block of the Same Place - A Young Woman on a Roof Killed by a Shot-Serious Rioting Early in the Day at the Stock Tards-Early in the Morning Gen, Miles Called a Conference of Military and Police and Mapped Out a Comprehensive Campaign-The Chiengo Fire Department Was Exhausted with Its Almost Constant Service at Fires - Dobs Has Another In-Junction Served on Him and Doesn't Seem to Mind It - More Militia Reach Chicago - Violence in Many Other Places-More Courts Take Action -Business Interests Crippled in Various Towns and Cities-Many Railroad Men Mefuse to Strike-The General Situation

CHICAGO, July 7. - Continued rioting and some bloodshed marked to-day's struggle in

the great Pullman bereett. In an affray late this afternoon between a rensied mob and the militia and police, in the thickly populated district at Forty-ninth and Loomis streets, on the Grand Trunk road. twenty-five persons were wounded, several of

them fatally. This a partial list of the casualties: JOHN BURKE, alias Indian Burke, shot through body and bayoneted; may die. THOMAS JACKSON, shot in back; cendition

serious. Unknown man, shot through liver taken thy pelice to hospital.

TONT GAGEWINSEL, shot in arm. E. FAILER, stabbed in breast with bayonet. JOHN KERR, shot in ealf of right leg.

HENST WILLIAMS, shot in arm. J. KLENGENBERGER, shot in tack. JOSEPH SHECKIZTANSKI, shot in the body and bayonet wounds.

ANTON KOZZMINICK, shot in abdomen and thigh. JOHN SCHULTZ, bayoneted in breast.

Woman, name unknown, left ankle splintered by cartridge. Boy, name unknown, shot through left

thigh. Second Lieut, REED of Company C. Second Regiment, I. N. G., cut in head with a stone. Several others slightly injured were quickly carried to the houses of friends and all infor-

mation refused the police. The affray was precipitated by the mob, which was made up in the main of foreigners, the neighborhood being inhabited almost exclusively by Bohemians and Polaks.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock a wrecking train which had been clearing away the debris of several burnt freight cars at Forty-ninth and Loomis streets was surrounded by a mot of 2 000 men women, and children. Almost a score of police officers from the

Nineteenth precinct were in the neighborhood, while the wrecking train was specially guarded by Company C of the Second Regiment. For a while the mob contented itself with

hurling imprecations at the soldiers, to which the latter, having received orders to act with strict forbearance, raid no attention. Becoming emboldened by the pacific at i-

tude of the troops, some of the mob began to throw stones, coupling pine, and other missiles, as well as to fire revolvers over the heads of the soldiers. THE ORDER TO PIEC.

would be necessary, and finally, when another fusiliade of stones had been direct-ditoward the company, the order to fire was given, and a volley of bullets went into the mob. At the same moment the word was given to

It became apparent that heroic measures

advance, and the men dashed forward with their bayonets at charge. Alongside of them dashed the police, discharging their revolvers over the heads of the same contempt except by those who were

rioter held his ground. Like a lot of sheep they scattered to the right and leit, many of them taking refuge in the frame residences east of Forty-ninth and | they got their hands on us." Loomis streets, and dragging after them the The mob later appeared the most threatwounded.

The military and police followed them continuing to discharge their revolvers and ridding the fronts of the houses with bullets. | crossing clear. Burke, Jackson, and the unknown man were

office of a neighboring coal yard, from which they were taken to the hospital in an ambulance. The rest of the injured were attended by doctors living in the neighborhood.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Just before the attack by the mob one of the efficers, realizing the critical condition of affairs, had telephoned for reenforcements, and, while the mob was scattering, Company F of the Second Regiment, under command of Capt. O'Neill, which had been stationed at the erossing of the Pan Handle tracks, at Fiftyfifth street and Garfield boulevard, same down the tracks at a brisk trot.

ARRESTED IN A SALOON BY MILITIA.

At Forty-ninth street and Ashland avenue ther encountered a pertien of the fleetad rioters. Several stones were thrown towar the military, and Capt. O'Nelll ordered charge. Again the rioters senttered,

Three of the most demonstrative took refuge in a saloon. The soldiers followed and arrest ed them at the point of the bayonet.

The first intimation that there had been conflict received by Gen. Miles was that a de tachment of Company C, Fifteenth Infantr Capt. Conrad, had fired upon a mob and tha twenty men had been killed and many wounded.

A few minutes later a report came the twenty-five had been killed, but that the firing party was composed of militiamen. The another report came in that twenty rictor and twenty-five soldiers had been killed. Re until long after 5 o'clock were the facts

MILES TALES WITH WASHINGTON.

Gen. Miles at once ordered all the regular at the stock yards to go to the scene of the killing. Then the General consulted with the War Department in Washington by telephon and, after a twenty minutes' conversation went to see Mayor Hepkins.

After the rioters had fied the ground was found to be strewn with wounded.

On the tracks of the railroad, on tops of ours, and upon the wrecking engine, which had been clearing the tracks were the soldiers, rifles held ready to fire again, and eyes blasing with excitement.

The officers of the troops stood with draws swords and revolvers ready, but there was no need of another volley nor further pursuit.

Where a moment before 15,000 men women, and children had been hooting, throwing stones, clubs, or anything else handy at the soldiers not one new remained. Under cars, behind fences and houses, under the wooden sidewalks, which at this point are two or three feet above the level of the prairie the people ran, jumped and crawled. Women with babes in arms were thrown down and trampled upon by the crowd in their haste to get out of range of the rifles

and the men who almed them. It was Capt. Maher who gave the command

to fire. The four men arrested in the saloon gave the names of Andrew McCarthy, Otto Grobe, and Joseph Smith. Grobe was inclined to resist arrest, and was gently jabbed with a bayonet until he threw up his hands. In his pocket was found a bulldog revolver, while McCarthy had his coat

pockets stuffed with car ridges. Between two ranks of militiamen the prisoners were marched down the tracks to Loomis street and turned over to the police detail, the soldiers standing guard until the arrival of the patrol.

teenth precinct station on the charges of rios and carrying concealed weapons, and locked

up for a hearing on Monday morning. MADDENED THE PROPER.

For hours after these scenes it looked as though the region was to witness a carnival of riot and bloodshed.

Maddened by the attack of the troops and the wounding of their neignbors, the people poured out of the residences, stores, and saloons for squares on either side of the Grand Trunk tracks between Loomis and Ashland avenues.

MILITIA FORCED TO LEAVE. After the mob grew to an enormous size the Captain saw that it would be impossible for 32

men to cope with a mob of 15,000. It would cost them their lives. So Capt, Maher ordered his men to board the train and escape. This was done, and the soldiers moved away amid the jeers and derisive shouts of the mob, which was left in pessession of

"We were thirty-eight men against a mob of 10,000," said one of the militiamen as the train carried the company into Polk street station to-night. "We were surrounded on every hand by

the field.

howling rioters and had nothing to do but shoot to save our lives. We were protecting the wrecking train, and the mob was lottering about us in a suriy,

ugly manner, making all sorts of threats and using the vilest king of language. "Their talk led very quickly, though, to an open assault, and we had to shoot or be killed. "One man in the crowd hurled a brick that struck one of our men. Another man in the enormous gang fired a shot.

We were retreating, but when the shot was fired we turned and poured a volley into them. "The first volley we fired on them had but little effect," continued the militiaman. "It scared tham, but seemed to make them more desperate. They dropped back for a moment and then came at us with a determined, angry howl, such as might be expected

from a mob of furious wild animals. "The second volley was treated with the mob. The effect was instantaneous. Not a stung by our bullets. They came at us again with the same mad, terrifring rush.

"They outnumbered us by 200 to one, and they know they had us at their mercy if ever

ening at Ashland avenue, and lingered long after the militia fied. Capt. O'Neill was opdored to take his men and keep the track

Under the influence of the glistening bayepicked up by the police and carried to the sets, the rioters, who numbered between 3,000